

THE TWELFTH STAR

of the Confederate States of America



Col. John T. Coffee Camp#1934
Greenfield,
Chartered 22 January 2001



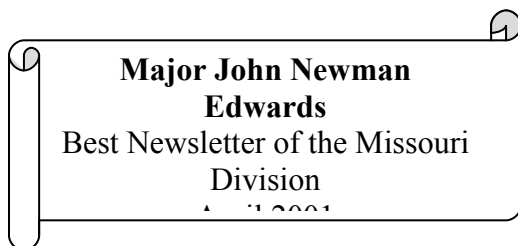
Stockton, Osceola, Nevada,
Clinton, Montevallo, Collins, Lamar,
El Dorado Springs, Bolivar, Toad Suck,
Butler,
Sac-Osage Confederate Park

<http://coffeecamp.net>

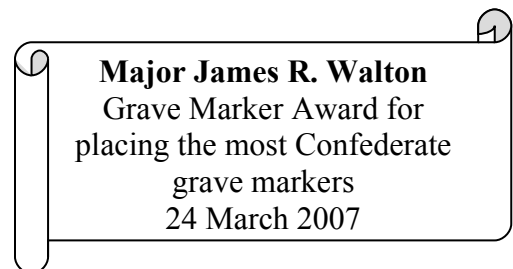
Volume IX

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Issue IX



A Black Flag Camp



Next Meeting Date & Time

Our next meeting will be held on **17 October (Saturday)**. We will meet at the overlook park at **10 AM** to start road clean up. We will do some park clean up and then have our meeting. That should start about **11:30 AM**.

There is a lot to discuss and getting our members to renew their dues. This will also show us the direction we will be taking this coming year.

I look forward seeing you at our next meeting.

Gary Ayres

Camp Officers

Commander

Gary Ayres
3615 S. 70th Rd.
Humansville, MO 65674
417-754-8397
garyayres@centurytel.net

1st Lt. Commander

Jared Lawler
743 SE 100 Rd
Clinton, MO 64735
660-447-3449

2nd Lt. Commander

Harold Simmons
66 E Dade 58
Greenfield, MO 65661
417-637-2068

3rd Lt. Commander

George Eberhardt
7075 SE 50 Rd
Osceola, MO 64776
417-646-8907

Adjutant

William Lawler
701 E Hwy 7
Clinton, MO 64735
660-477-3683

Press Officer

Clint Lacy
807 Englehart Lane
Marble Hill, MO 63764
clintlacy2@yahoo.com

Surgeon

Dennis Hood, DVM
4391 S 95th Rd
Bolivar, MO 65613

Chaplains

Tim Mitchell
214 E Rudolph St
Seymour, MO 65746

Bob Phillips

23552 E 1508 Rd
Dunnegan, MO 65640

Brian Steward

245 SE 15th Rd
Lamar, MO 64759

Aids de Camp

Frank Carlton

Garry Keene
Mark Locke
David Reif

Successful Poker Run

We had our annual poker run on 19 September. Also provided was a BBQ. There was lots of food and a good time by all.

This year was even bigger than last year. Let's hope we continue to make this event worthwhile, for the Camp as well as for the community.

Dues Are Due

Gents, this will be the last notification for dues.

The Adjutant must receive your dues before 1 November so he can get them to HQ by 1 November.

Yes, it has been hard for many of us, but your membership is needed for the Camp to stay alive and do the work ahead of us.

There will be a dues notice in this issue. If you have paid between the time of the newsletter printing and your receiving it, don't worry.

Newsletter On Website

Clint Lacy has put the newsletter on the Coffee Camp website. If you would like to help save the Camp money and would like to view the newsletter in this manner please let me know.

The newsletter is posted on the website before you can get it by mail.

You can also get the newsletter by email, but if you do not have "Word" you may not be able to read it and it may come all mixed up. I can't help that after it leaves my computer.

Camp Website

The new website is really doing well. We have received record amounts of visitors.

We are reaching out and accomplishing more than you can imagine. You are doing it right.

Thanks to Clint Lacy for the work on the website and keeping it up to date.

Success At Lexington

Coffee Camp members joined with other Camps from Missouri to hand out educational/historic material to visitors at Lexington Battlefield.

Commander Ayres worked to get permission from the site to hand out our literature. This was to counter the SUVCW monument being dedicated there on 26 September.

This was a good day and we were able to get the true history of Missouri to the public.

This was a big news item. The Camp was on a TV channel from Kansas City; we were in newspapers all across the Nation; and we made 2 newspapers in Germany.

This was a big issue!

Important Confederate Flag Days

01 Oct 1834, Gen. F. M. Cockerel born
03 Oct 1862, Battle of Shiloh
06 Oct 1861, J. Davis elected President
23 Oct 1864, Battle of Westport
28 Oct 1861 Missouri Ordinance of Secession passes at Neosho
31 Oct 1861, Cassville Assembly elects 2 Senators & 7 Reps to the CS Congress
These are just a few special days to fly your Confederate flag of choice, but remember to fly your Confederate flag everyday.

Confederate Flag Salute

"I Salute the Confederate Flag with affection, reverence and undying devotion to the Cause for which it stands."

Confederate Heritage Dinner

We are working on the 2010 Annual Confederate Heritage Dinner.

We have been talking with several possible speakers. I feel we will be able to continue to bring the highest caliber of speakers and continue having a good time.

Remember this will be in April. The date has yet to be fixed.

Stay tuned.

Seldom Told History To Missouri Students

The following abstracts of the wars in Missouri from 1812 to 1861.

This taken from the SOS website. Gary Ayres

War of 1812

Just a few decades after the American Revolution, the United States again fought the British in a demand for neutral rights.

The War of 1812 was a serious threat to settlements along the Missouri River corridor. Indian attacks, primarily the work of the Sac and Fox tribes that were instigated by the British, encouraged Missourians to take up arms in the war. The British outposts supplied Indian tribes with guns and ammunition, causing trouble on the Missouri frontier. The attacks were in response to western land hunger. The constant pressure on the federal government to open new lands for American settlers repeatedly forced or persuaded Native American tribes to sign treaties giving over more of their land each year.

Missouri territorial officials organized and raised several companies of rangers. There were no major battles in the territory. Fighting was characterized by a series of Indian raids, skirmishes, and atrocities. Almost all of these took place in the areas north of the Missouri River, either in the Boon's Lick region or along the Missouri and upper Mississippi rivers. During this period, there were two federal forts in Missouri Territory: Fort Bellefontaine and Fort Osage.

The Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812, was signed on Christmas Day in 1814. By 1816, significant Indian

resistance to white settlers in Missouri was at an end.

Black Hawk War, 1832

The origin of this war dates back to 1804, when a band of Sac Indians wintered at St. Louis. That particular band of Missouri River Sacs agreed to sign over all claims to territory in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri. The rest of the tribe did not support the agreement, and the tribe split.

Unrest and other land disputes led to the Black Hawk War, when the Sac nation refused to comply with the 1804 agreement. The war was fought under the leadership of Black Hawk, a Sac warrior. He and his followers refused to move from lands around Rock River, Illinois, that had been transferred to the United States by treaty; around 1831, they began raids on nearby white settlements. The governor of Illinois finally called out his troops and Missouri joined in, fearing the warring tribes might cross the river into Missouri. In the spring of 1832, Governor Miller ordered 2000 mounted volunteers to be raised and held in readiness. Two companies patrolled the area between the Des Moines River and the Chariton River in Missouri, and a similar force guarded the western border. The Indians were defeated, however, and their leader Black Hawk captured, before Missouri troops saw service. Black Hawk was imprisoned in Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis for a period.

Heatherly War, 1836

In June 1836, the Heatherly gang, an infamous family living

near the Grand River in northwestern Missouri, attempted to sell whiskey to the Potawatomies, a tribe immigrating to new homes west of the Missouri River. The Native Americans refused to buy the whiskey. The gang then stole some of their horses, instead. The Potawatomies pursued the horse thieves and were fired upon when they reached the Heatherly camp; two of the gang were killed. In a cover-up, the Heatherlys then went to the settlements, raising an alarm that thousands of Indians were in the country murdering and robbing. They also claimed that the tribes had killed white men in the Upper Grand River country. Governor Daniel Dunklin sent 200 militiamen to the area with orders to expel all Native Americans from the state. A federal investigation determined that white men preying upon a friendly Native American tribe had provoked the incident and there was no cause for the panic. The militia disbanded. The members of the Heatherly gang were later apprehended.

Seminole War, 1837

The Seminole Indians' refusal to move out of Florida and west of the Mississippi River launched the Seminole War. United States troops were sent to carry out the order, but the tribe successfully defied the federal government. The United States government asked Missouri to furnish troops to fight the Seminole Indians in Florida, requesting two regiments of mounted volunteers, a total of 600 men. U.S. Senator Thomas Hart Benton stated, "Missourians will go wherever their services are needed."

Colonel Richard Gentry and his troops departed for Florida in October 1837. The first regiment consisted primarily of Boone County residents, although there were also volunteers from Callaway, Chariton, Ray, Howard, and Jackson counties. Four companies of a second regiment were enlisted and attached to the first; two of the companies were composed of men from the Delaware and Osage tribes, who served as scouts and spies. From Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, the group sailed down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, then crossed the Gulf of Mexico to Tampa Bay. The regiments arrived in Florida on November 15; then, they marched through swamps to Lake Okeechobee. The Battle of Okeechobee began on Christmas Day in 1837. About 138 soldiers, mostly Missourians and including Colonel Gentry, were killed or wounded in that battle, which saw the Seminole tribe driven back. Missouri troops returned home in early 1838 and disbanded. Later reports of the cowardice of the Missouri troops at the Battle of Okeechobee stirred controversy and resulted in a federal investigation.

Osage War, 1837

The Osage War in southwestern Missouri occurred when the last remaining Osage Indians refused to move west in 1837. Militia units drove hunting parties of the Osage, Shawnee, and Delaware into Kansas and Arkansas, ending the tribes' hunting expeditions into Missouri.

Mormon War, 1838

The 1830s brought a time of religious conflict to Missouri when western Missouri counties swelled with Mormon migration. In 1831, the Mormon prophet Joseph Smith received a revelation from God identifying Jackson County as the location of Christ's return. In obedience to God's word the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (as the church later came to be known) set about forming a communitarian settlement they named Far West. Mormon clannishness and rapidly rising numbers, however, frightened non-members who believed they would soon be pushed off their land. Eventually, the "old settlers," as they styled themselves, attacked and drove "the Saints" into Clay County, where the local citizens received them sympathetically for what they believed would be a temporary stay. When it became obvious that a permanent Mormon community seemed likely, the troubles began again. Clay County citizens requested removal of the Mormons in 1836. In response, the state legislature created Daviess and Caldwell counties, with the understanding by many that the Mormons would settle in Caldwell County. Mormon settlers, however, felt no such obligation and members soon spread to Carroll, Clinton, Daviess, Chariton, and Livingston counties. Distrust, fear, and soon fiery rhetoric on both sides again emerged. Eventually, open warfare, including raids and individual acts of violence, broke out between the Mormons and non-Mormon neighbors. Governor Lilburn Boggs called the militia

to settle the problem. He also issued Executive Order No. 44, of doubtful legality, it declared, "The Mormons must be treated as enemies, and must be exterminated or driven from the State if necessary for public peace..." Under duress, the Mormons signed away their Missouri property and organized a move to Illinois.

Iowa (or Honey) War, 1839

Although Missouri became a state in 1821, the northern boundary was never properly and legally surveyed. When the territory of Iowa was subsequently created, the southern boundary was simply defined as Missouri's northern boundary, setting up potential for the later conflict. To settle the situation, Congress authorized a joint commission to survey the Missouri/Iowa line. In the 1838 report, four lines were designated as being possible boundary lines, according to the phrasing of the 1820 Missouri boundary delineated by the United States Congress.

The boundary between Missouri and the Iowa Territory soon came into dispute. Governor Lilburn Boggs ordered all officials of Missouri's northern counties to execute the laws of the state up to the northernmost designated line, using the militia if necessary. At the same time, Iowa's Governor Robert Lucas warned Missouri officials to stay out of the disputed border area. Local officials were caught in between, as was a Missouri man who cut three bee trees in the undecided border area. An Iowa territorial court issued a \$1.50 fine to the man. To defend Missouri's territorial

rights, Governor Boggs called out nearly 800 militiamen from Clark, Knox, and Lewis counties to assemble in Clark County. He rebuffed Governor Lucas' suggestion to let Congress establish the line, leading Lucas to then call out the Iowa militia. After a month's standoff, a committee comprised of men from both militia groups convened and arbitrated a settlement requesting the two governors to submit the boundary question to Congress and suspend military operations. A judicial settlement finally established the boundary in January 1851.

Mexican War, 1846-1848

Texas declared its independence from Mexico in 1836. The United States quickly recognized the Republic of Texas, but did not admit Texas as a state, due to controversy over slavery expansion. By 1844, though, annexation negotiations began, despite fear of war with Mexico over the issue. Texas was formally admitted to the Union in December 1845. Skirmishes began in the spring of 1846 between General Zachary Taylor's troops, stationed on a disputed strip of land between the Rio Grande and the Nueces rivers, and Mexican troops gathering at the border, intending to invade Texas. In April 1846, the Mexican government declared war; the United States Congress passed a war resolution on May 11, 1846, authorizing the president to call up 50,000 troops and appropriating \$10 million for the war effort.

General E.P. Gaines, the officer in charge at New Orleans, feared an imminent Mexican

invasion and requested troops from western states. Missouri sent 650 volunteers, but since Gaines was not authorized to raise the troops, his order was overruled and the men sent home. This regiment was known as the "St. Louis Legion." Governor John C. Edwards officially called for volunteers in May 1846; over 1,350 Missourians answered. Eight mounted companies were formed, each consisting of 856 men. Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard, and Callaway counties each fostered one company, known respectively as Companies A through H.

Men from Cole and Platte counties made up a battalion of infantry numbering 145 men; St. Louis provided a battalion of light artillery of two companies (250 men). These troops, and the First Dragoons of the U.S. Army, made up the Army of the West, serving under General Stephen W. Kearny. Colonel Alexander Doniphan was selected as second in command. After Kearny turned west toward California, Doniphan led the troops to play a major role in several victories in northern Mexico.

Missouri also furnished other troops, including the Second Missouri Mounted Volunteers and a separate battalion of mounted troops. They arrived in Mexico in September 1846 and were followed in July 1847 by the Third Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers.

Southwest Expedition (Kansas-Missouri Border Troubles), 1860

During the antebellum period, many Missourians advocated

for the organization of the territory west of the state's border. The land, home to many Native American tribes, was fertile and undeveloped. More importantly to Missouri, as a slave state, was the possibility of sharing a border with a territory that allowed slaves, thus protecting and defending their own interests in that institution.

President Franklin Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska Act on May 31, 1854. The act organized the land west of Missouri into two territories, Kansas and Nebraska, with the provision that popular sovereignty would determine if the territories were slave or free.

That act set the stage for a decade of border warfare. Missourians from the western counties began by raiding Kansas's territorial elections, attempting to establish a pro-slavery government through illegal voting and violence. Finally, in October 1857, with federal troop protection, a legal free-territory government was established; in January 1861, Kansas was admitted as a free state.

From the spring of 1858 through December of 1860, western Missourians suffered many depredations from Kansas invaders, referred to as "jayhawkers." The attacks were in retaliation for offenses inflicted on Kansans by aggressive bands of "border ruffians" from Missouri. Vehemently opposed to slavery, the jayhawkers engaged in acts ranging from looting to murder.

In February 1859, the Missouri state legislature appropriated \$30,000 to suppress the troubles in western Missouri and bring the jayhawkers to justice. That April, Governor Robert Stewart instructed the state's attorney general to organize militia companies in Bates and Cass counties. There was a brief cessation of hostility during the spring and summer of 1859; James Montgomery, the Kansas guerrilla leader, and his forces were scattered.

Governor Stewart received calls for aid and protection along the border during 1860, as sporadic violence continued. The hostility only heightened with the election of President Abraham Lincoln. In late November, Stewart sent a body of troops from St. Louis and Jefferson City to Vernon County to suppress Montgomery's increased activities. The force was known as the Southwest Expedition, commanded by Brigadier-General Daniel M. Frost. Order was somewhat restored by December, but the border turmoil continued throughout the Civil War.

In Review

You can see by the preceding there were many wars that involved Missourians. How many of these do you think are taught about in school?

Remember to renew your dues. This is the only way we can collectively get the truth out about our Ancestors, not only from Missouri but from the entire country.

We have several projects we are working on and several on-going projects.

Also, I will be travelling some this winter and the Lt. Cmdrs will be standing in quite a lot. This will also be my last year as Camp Commander so what better way for them to get started ☺

Please give them your support

Gary Ayres
Commander

